

The Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

D. H. MASON, Editor

COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911

VOL XXXVII NO 22

A TALK TO DAIRYMEN

Address of J. H. McLain, Junior Dairyman,

Of United States Department of Agriculture,

Delivered to Dairymen at Mandeville, La.

On Recent Establishment of Creamery There.

In some sections of the South and especially in sections in the extreme southern part some have the idea that dairying can not be profitably carried on, on account of the heat, poor cattle, etc., but I will like to say as to natural adaptability that this section of the country is especially adapted to the dairy industry. The climate is such that cattle can run at large almost the entire year, there being very few days that the cattle have to be housed on account of cold or bad weather. The advantages of raising dairy cattle at this climate are unexcelled. We can secure as a second crop a large part of the ration for dairy cows. For instance, where smaller grains are grown, such as rye or oats, these can be followed fifth pea vines, soy beans, etc., which furnish an abundant supply of excellent hay; in addition, early varieties of corn can be planted which will furnish succulent feed in the form of silage. These feeds which form the basis of a ration for dairy cows are obtained as a second crop, which means a very low cost. In the case of pea vines and soy beans a double purpose is served in that they furnish feed for the cows and also improve the soil. The pasture grasses and grains can be so arranged that there will be comparatively few months in the year that the cattle will not get some benefit from them. The expense of buildings for the housing of the cattle is very small in this section. All that is needed is a good, convenient, sanitary place in which to milk and sufficient protection from wind and rain. The sections in the Northern States this building question is a very important one. The winters are so severe that the buildings must be made tight in order to make the cattle comfortable, and in these buildings the cows are kept 8 or 9 months in the year. This, you see, incurs a great expense to the Northern dairymen, which in this section we can save.

The advantages of dairying are many and especially in this particular section. One of the great advantages of the Southern dairy is a cash income to enable him to go on a cash basis and thus save the percentages that merchants are obliged to charge when they let goods out on six months or a year's time. Dairying furnishes a steady income. Where milk, cream or butter is sold, the money usually comes in either weekly or monthly and thus the dairymen can meet his bills as any other business man. With cash on hand we not only save money on the goods we buy, but we can secure better labor and control it better when the cash can be paid at any time.

The manure from a dairy herd is a very great consideration, especially in this section where more attention is being paid to trucking. Some of the farmers claim that if they can get their dairy herds that this is enough to justify them to continue the business. This is true, but since the possibilities are so much greater than this, why should one be satisfied with so small a monetary return? Every garden spot in this section would be a fact that manure builds up land. If this system of farming is followed as it should be, it will reduce fertilizer bills and still make our whole farms as productive as our gardens. We have a number of places where in the Southern States manure has been produced in a few years by the use of stable manure. It is a proven fact that commercial fertilizers alone will not build up land, and it is also a fact that manure is wasted because the full benefit from the fertilizer is not in condition to get the full benefit from the fertilizer owing to a lack of organic matter which holds the moisture and which in turn dissolves the plant food in the fertilizer.

One of the greatest advantages that the dairy industry has in the Southern States is that it can be carried on in the market conditions. Almost every town and large cities are offering good prices for the best quality of dairy products. In connection, I will say that milk is wholesaling at 20 to 25 cents per gallon and retailing for from 30 cents to 40 cents per pound, and 20 per cent cream brings about an average of \$1 per gallon. The people in the dairy sections of the United States products they would price this rich enough to retire. More than this, there is no danger of competition interfering with good prices, at least not in the near future. In a Southern city some time ago it was told that city alone was short of its needed supply 300 gallons of milk

per day. I have reason to believe that other cities are short of their demands.

Another advantage of dairying is that it furnishes a market for the rough or coarse feed that is produced on the farm. In many cases such feed can not be sold for the market price and therefore it is not profitable to put it on the market. It can be fed to the dairy cows and thereby converted into a produce which readily brings a good price.

Another advantage of dairying is that it furnishes constant employment for the labor on the farm. Thus we can hire hands all the year around and be sure of profitable employment for them.

One of the first conditions for the success of dairying is good cows. This point can not be too forcibly impressed, for cows are the foundation of the dairy industry. The best of care, the best of feed, and the best of veterinary may be given to cows and they will not respond profitably to it because they can not inherently produce milk enough to pay for such care and feed. The cows in this section are very poor, owing to the fact that no care has been taken of them by the use of a been bred indiscriminately on the ranges. It is safe to say that a large per cent of the cows in this section will not produce enough milk in a year to pay for their feed and care. The only way to get good cows is to buy an accurate selection of a good pure bred animal and the milk they produce, then balance one against the other and if the balance is not on the right side then the cows should be disposed of. In this section it would not be practical to dispose of all the cows on hand with the intention of buying pure bred and high all over the country. The dairymen in this section by keeping records of production of the cows he has can soon weed out the unprofitable ones and have pointed out the cows that are profitable. The advantage here is a purchase of milk can soon raise cows that will be profitable. This raising of profitable cows is the only sure way to get them.

In this section we are greatly handicapped by cattle ticks and ticks, and right here is a good place to question. If grown cattle that have never had ticks on them are brought in this section they are almost sure to die, and in the buying of your cattle you should be very careful to ascertain whether they have had ticks. Another point to be considered right here is the buying of cattle from towns. While the surrounding country may be infested with ticks, these cows, some of which may have never had in small lots, have been raised in other sections, they will die from Texas fever, the same as cattle brought from the North. The only safe way to buy cattle from the Northern districts is to buy them very young and raise them under our conditions.

Where a large herd of cows is kept many think that the weighing of each cow's milk and feed is something impracticable, but by having the proper kind of scales and the right kind of record sheets this is a simple matter. The scales are hung in a convenient place and the record sheet is tacked on the wall so that when the milk is brought from the cow to be poured into the can it only takes a few seconds to weigh it and record the weight. In addition to the weight of milk it should be tested at least once a month with the Babcock test to determine the percent of butterfat. Since this is the most valuable part of the milk is important to know how much each cow produces. The weighing of milk is a simple matter. A measure can be used for feeding the grain and by weighing it when it is full a few times a close estimate of the amount fed can be guessed at, and also with the hay. This work is absolutely necessary, since it points out the profitable cows and also points out the good cows, which tells us which cows to breed from, and it also gives us the cost of feed and a guide for feeding, which are the most important points in handling dairy cattle. Cows should be fed according to their production, that is, a dry cow should not receive as much feed as a cow giving 3 gallons of milk a day, and without the record work this can not be done.

The feeding dairy cattle brings up the question of raising feed. We should make unless we raise as much of the feed as possible. The average feed in this section is cottonseed meal and hulls; this alone makes a very expensive and one-sided feed—one that is hurtful to the cattle and does not produce the maximum amount of milk. It is now selling from \$10 to \$16 per ton and with the average production of the cows in this section, the price is prohibitive. We can grow a better feed and a cheaper feed than we can profitably buy it; cows in addition to grain feed need some of the hay which I have mentioned. In addition to this, they need something succulent. We know that we can get more milk in summer than in winter, which is due to the grass. We can have green succulent feed in the winter by building silos and storing corn in them. With hay and silage we have the basis of a ration and only some grain feed, such as cottonseed meal and bran, to buy. If we can cheapen the cost of production we raise the price of milk, and this is the cost of producing our milk by raising our own feeds. The richer our land is made the more feed we can produce per acre, and a few moments ago I referred to even if competition should grow keen by continually reducing the cost of feed and breeding cows that will produce more and more milk at practically no increase in cost, we can meet competition.

All of the most important points of the dairy industry are not covered at least not in the near future. In a Southern city some time ago it was told that city alone was short of its needed supply 300 gallons of milk

COVINGTON SOCIETIES

The King's Daughters Discuss Sanitarium Question.

Decided Not Best to Have It in Covington.

School Improvement League to Give a Picnic.

Mandeville Children Invited to Join in Luncheon.

Editor St. Tammany Farmer: At a called meeting of the King's Daughters on Saturday, May 6, 1911, the question was brought up as to whether we should have a hospital for indigent tuberculous patients in or near Covington. After much discussion, and Mrs. Bodebender having read Mr. Mason's editorial on the subject in hand, which every lady endorsed, a motion was made, seconded and unanimously carried by a rising vote, that we do not want such a place; that while we will help all

comes in the handling of the product. Country butter in the Southern States sells for something like 15 to 20 cents a pound and the people hardly want it at that. I would like to say that the average country butter placed on the market is not worth 15 cents a pound. The reason that our butter brings such a low price is because it is of such poor quality. I know dairymen who are producing butter of such a quality that they are demanding the highest prices for this butter.

Milk should be handled in the most cleanly manner possible. If the milk is not clean, whatever product it is made into can not be of the best quality. By producing the best possible milk we can secure the best price possible. For River butter sells for 35 and 40 cents a pound. This is due to its quality, and I would like to say that it is within the power of every farmer in this section to produce a good quality of butter and milk. This production of clean milk does not require the elaborate and expensive equipment; it simply requires close attention to details. In the first place we need a barn which is well lighted and ventilated and can be easily cleaned. We need clean, healthy cows, and the cleanliness in handling them. The attention that is paid to keeping things clean pays as good a profit as any work we can do on the farm. Remember this, that if milk is once dirty it can never be made clean again.

Just at this time there is considerable agitation of the hog question. Pork is selling at such handsome prices that farmers are turning their attention to this business. Hog production should be carried along as a by-product of the dairy. Skim milk is one of the best hog feeds that we can have when it is fed in connection with grains such as corn meal and shorts. Farmers who live some distance off the railroad and are thereby compelled to make butter should get hogs enough to utilize the skim milk and buttermilk they do not need for raising calves. Where a good herd is kept heifer calves only should be raised; the bulls should be killed as soon as born, as ordinarily they can not be raised profitably and should never be raised for breeding purposes. Eggs and chickens can be shipped in connection with the butter or milk, and a trade soon established will prove profitable.

In considering all the advantages of dairying we should not lose sight of the fact that it requires work and constant and intelligent work to make it pay. We have got to give cows good attention twice a day every day in the year. Cows will not be neglected one day, they will need for the next and prove profitable. They must be handled regularly and kindly. Some people say that we cannot make dairying profitable in this section because we are not used to working regularly as dairy requires. It is true that our system of farming does not entail as constant labor as dairying requires, but I am sure that when we can see that our time is well paid we will not mind working a little harder. In this section where little is known of dairying the people should start on a small scale and gradually grow into the business; with a few cows they can soon gain experience that will enable them to handle larger herds profitably. My advice to the people of this section is to keep records of the cows they have, buy some good for the next and gradually build up their herds. A dairy breed should be decided upon and everybody keep this breed. By so doing bulls can be exchanged and thus new blood introduced by those so doing without particular attention to the raising of feed and the handling of cows, there is no reason why dairying can not be made a success in this vicinity.

The Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, furnishes plans for convenient and sanitary dairy houses, and a number of publications which will be of great profit to the people in this section. These bulletins can be obtained free of cost upon request.

that we can with a hospital in a more isolated spot, we feel that it would harm our business and keep people who would like to make their homes here away from us. We heartily thank Mr. Mason for helping us out, making everything so clear.

The Convention seems to have aroused much enthusiasm in our circle. Mrs. Albert Smith and Mrs. Weaver will gather our young people and form a Junior Circle. Mrs. Addison is busy collecting from members subscriptions to Silver Cross. The officers of our order, which should be found in the home of every King's Daughter and Son. Several orders were taken for crosses and also for pictures taken by young Mr. Rosher, of Hammond, showing the King's Daughters group in front of the Officers' Room. Thus ended a pleasant evening.

The regular monthly meeting will take place Monday evening, May 15, in M. C. Library at 4 o'clock. All members are urged to be present. Officers will be elected to serve the coming year.

MRS. PRESTON BURNS, Leader.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

Editor St. Tammany Farmer: A called meeting of the School Improvement League was held last Friday to discuss the picnic to be given by the League to the school children at Mandeville on the last day of the school term, Friday, 19th. Mr. Biggs has kindly offered to take the children to the picnic on a trip of 25 cents for adults, the rest to leave the Covington station at 10 o'clock. Lemonade and cake will be served to all the children and the Mandeville League have been invited to lunch with us. The League also decided to have a moving picture show Friday night, 12th, at the Air-Dome Theatre, for the benefit of league work. Admission 10 cents. On the same afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the regular monthly meeting will be held. Some of the members desire a continuance of the league work during the summer months.

MRS. J. C. BURNS, President.

KOVINGTON KARNIVAL CLUB.

The "Karnival Klub" has commenced to get busy with the work of the coming season. At the meeting Monday night the committee on entertainment was appointed and an entertainment will soon be given at the Air-Dome Theatre, to be followed by other entertainments of a popular nature. There will also be a sale of several lots on such advantageous terms that everybody will be glad to enter into the scheme. More will be given out about this proposition later.

It is expected that the entertainments of the Karnival Klub will be very popular and that the events will be eagerly looked forward to by the young people of Covington. Something of this kind is needed to brighten the social atmosphere.

TAX SALES, TOWN ABITA SPRINGS.

List of Property to be Sold For Taxes June 17, 1911.

Town of Abita Springs vs. Delinquent Tax Debtors.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Louisiana, and ordinance of the said town of Abita Springs, La., I will sell at the front door of the town hall in legal sale hours, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911, and continuing each succeeding day until said sales are completed, all of the following property upon which taxes are now due from the town of Abita Springs, assessed in the years, 1907, 1908 and 1909, together with all costs and interest. The name of said delinquent tax debtor, the amount of said property and the property assessed to each for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, to be offered for sale, is as follows:

Taxes for 1907.
P. J. Paterno, lots 10, sq. 14; lot 7, sq. 5; lot 4, sq. 6; sq. 59; lot 5, sq. 10; in Bossier City; 1-3 of lot 18 in Bossier City; 1-3 of lot 18 in Bossier City, and 1-3 of lot 18 in Bossier City, from J. A. Faure & Sons; assessed \$600.00, taxes and costs \$5.50.
Steve Vaccaro, sq. 4, piece of ground bounded by Warren street, west by Keller street, south by lines of Bossier City, north by Beaucaudray land and 300 feet front, sq. 51 and 52 and 120 feet of ground in lot 3, lots 3 to 9, in sq. 5, and imp. in Bossier City; assessed \$800.00, taxes and costs \$7.80.
Taxes for 1908.
P. J. Paterno, lots 10, sq. 14; lot 7, sq. 5; lot 4, sq. 6; sq. 59; lot 5, sq. 10; in Bossier City; 1-3 of lot 18 in Bossier City; 1-3 of lot 18 in Bossier City, and 1-3 of lot 18 in Bossier City, from J. A. Faure & Sons; assessed \$600.00, taxes and costs \$5.50.
Steve Vaccaro, sq. 4, piece of ground bounded by Warren street, west by Keller street, south by lines of Bossier City, north by Beaucaudray land and 300 feet front, sq. 51 and 52 and 120 feet of ground in lot 3, lots 3 to 9, in sq. 5, and imp. in Bossier City; assessed \$800.00, taxes and costs \$7.80.
Taxes for 1909.
R. C. Abney, lot 3, sq. 3, and imp. in Bossier City; assessed \$500.00, taxes and costs \$3.50.
New Abita Springs Hotel, taxes for 1909, lots 4, 5 and 6, sq. 12 and sq. 18, S. E. Division of Abita Springs, and imp. and live stock; assessed \$4578.00, taxes and costs \$24.84.

PROGRESSIVE UNION MEETS

Report of Money Made at Centennial Celebration.

Waste Basket to be Placed in the Postoffice.

Resolutions Passed Favoring Mandeville Creamery.

Five New Members Admitted to Union.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Progressive Union, which took place on May 8, was a large and enthusiastic one. There was a good deal of business to consider, and much spirited and so interesting discussion was indulged in. First came Mrs. Warren's report of the money made on refreshments at the centennial birthday party held at the park in honor of old St. Tammany. The ladies took in \$104.35, \$56.10 of which was clear profit, and was handed over to Mr. Sanders. All the refreshments were bought and paid for, and many necessary incidentals, such as buckets, spoons, etc., were also bought and paid for from the gross proceeds. As all this \$104.35 was made by nickels and dimes, it meant some work and hustle on the part of the serving ladies to get it together. Don't you think so?

The Union has ordered a heavy waste basket, bearing the appeal, "Keep our town clean," to be put at the door of the postoffice so that "habitués" of the place of the surrounding "standing room only" can consign their paper wrappers, envelopes, bits of torn love letters, overdue accounts or advertising missives to its depths instead of throwing them in the gutters. Now, townswomen, please hearken to this appeal of the women who are trying to help you and your home place to "keep your town clean."

Secretary reported having given railroad advertising St. Tammany parish, and Covington pamphlets to Mr. Mason to send to Capt. J. R. Merry, who had written for data relative to advertising this section of the country through the medium of the I. C. R. R.

Some time ago, Mrs. J. Y. Sanders, secretary of Federation of Women's Clubs, invited the Union to join the working for the uplift of our south land and the betterment of civic and moral conditions. Before concluding to join the Federation, Mrs. Creighton Matthews, National Director, of this body, has been asked to visit Covington and give us a talk on the subject. Mrs. Matthews is expected shortly.

The members present moved and carried that the Lavelle Mandeville Creamery be endorsed by them, and the butter made and marketed by said creamery be recommended in the following resolutions:

Whereas, there has recently been established at Mandeville a creamery that is putting on the market products unexcelled by any introduced here by foreign concerns; and

Whereas, we consider it our duty of every citizen to encourage and foster any undertaking that assists in the development of our resources and the opening up of new opportunities, and believe that it is to the best interests of the community to patronize the home industries in all cases where products are equally as good and equally as cheap; therefore, be it

WORKING FOR PARADE

Efforts Being Made to Put On Carnival Parade

For Entertainment of Firemen at Convention.

President Heaney Expected Here on Seventeenth.

President FitzSimons Working Hard for Success.

There was a meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association Tuesday evening and the question of putting on the carnival parade was again discussed. A proposition was submitted by W. H. Kentzel and E. G. DeCorral to finance the putting on of the parade by subscription.

If the parade is put on also, with the boat ride to Mandeville, the barbecue, the vaudeville entertainment, the ball, the firemen's parade, the contests and the business of the convention, the delegates will be kept busy during their three days stay in Covington.

President FitzSimons is in constant communication with President Heaney of the State Association, and as Mr. Heaney will commence his vacation on the 17th instant he may be in Covington shortly to give us the benefit of his personal experience in the matter of entertaining delegates.

CHEMICAL NO. 1.

At the meeting of the Chemical Company, Wednesday night, J. O. Duzac was elected foreman; L. F. Welch, assistant foreman; John H. Hays, second assistant; A. P. Dullon, grand marshal; J. H. Heintz and Edmund Stern, aids; I. A. Alfonso, delegate to Benevolent Association; Vernon Baird, Jake Seiler, W. J. Warren, delegates to the State Firemen's Convention; A. P. Dullon, J. O. Duzac, I. A. Alfonso, alternates.

BIDS WANTED.

Bids will be received by the Police Jury of St. Tammany Parish, La., up to 11 a. m., on Monday, May 15, 1911, for rebuilding bridge known as Bennette's Bridge, in the Second Ward.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a pick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all druggists.

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